

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT
AND CO., LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.
London, Southampton and Hastings.

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For Quotation, Apply—
10, KIUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI.



New Shirts

Made of a fine quality French Print in shades of Blue, Grey and Mauve.
Each Shirt has two Collars to match.
Inexpensively priced at \$6.50 for Shirt and 2 Collars.

"SUMMIT" COLLARS IN ALL SHAPES.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road.

Special Display BATHING DRESSES

Distinct Quality and Design.

PRICED AT LOWEST FIGURES

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Tobralco and Tarantulle

NEW STOCKS AND NEW PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PATTERNS in TOBRALCO and TOBRALCO GINGHAMS.
This Material is well-known for its excellent wearing and washing qualities.
NOTE NEW PRICE: \$1.25 YARD.



TARANTULLE

For LINGERIE, CHILDREN'S CLOTHS, Etc.

This Material cannot be surpassed.
Kept in 3 weights, 46in. wide:

STANDARD... \$1.00 YARD
FINE... \$1.15 YARD
SUPERFINE... \$1.30 YARD



TARANTULLE

See name on selvage—none genuine without

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
THE STORE FOR VALUE, HONGKONG.

**NEW LOCAL LEGISLATION.
FOUR NEW BILLS.**

The current issue of the Government Gazette contains four draft Bills which are shortly to be introduced in the Legislative Council. Brief particulars appear below:

DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE.

The object of this amending Bill is to enable certain alterations to be made in the rules relating to dangerous goods. It is explained in the "Objects and Reasons" that the proposed new rules have been discussed with certain representative persons concerned in the trade in the kinds of dangerous goods affected, and some of the rules are based on a model supplied by the Petroleum Department of His Majesty's Government.

EVIDENCE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to evidence and the administration of oaths, makes various amendments. The following extracts are taken from the "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill:

2. Section 20 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889, provides that a deposition taken at the magistracy may be read at the trial, but the section is framed in such a way that it is not possible to produce the witness at the trial. Owing to difficulties of proof the specified grounds have been found insufficient, and it is proposed to add to them a further ground. Under the section as amended by clause 2 it will be enough to prove that the witness cannot be found at his last known place of residence in the Colony. Without some provision for reading the depositions of absent witnesses it would in many cases be a simple matter in this Colony to defeat the ends of justice by bribing a material witness to disappear or by driving him away by threats. In a recent case, which failed in this way because leave to read the depositions could not be given, the principal witnesses were driven out of the Colony by threats. The amendments to be made by paragraphs (b) and (c) of clause 2 are formal.

3. Section 32 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889, provides that a deposition taken by a magistrate anywhere from a person who is dangerously ill may, if relevant, be read at the trial of any prisoner for any indictable offence, if the deponent is dead, provided that certain requirements with regard to the taking of the deposition were complied with. This section is often made use of in wounding cases which may develop into murder or manslaughter cases in the event of the death of the injured man. The statement is usually taken at the Government Civil Hospital and it is generally a matter of great urgency. Some of the requirements above referred to are rather technical. The substantial one is that the accused person must be present and must have an opportunity of cross-examining the deponent. The broad general intention of the section seems to be (1) that such evidence should be made available in case of the deponent's death, and (2) that in the taking of the evidence the interests of the accused or suspected person should be considered as much as is reasonably possible. It sometimes happens, however, that the courts feel bound to exclude these dying depositions, as they are called, on somewhat technical grounds. Clause 3, therefore, proposes to add to section 32 a provision that no dying deposition shall be excluded on the ground of any failure to comply with any of the above requirements which relate (a) to the caption (b) to the notice to be given to the accused person, unless the court is of opinion that the accused person was substantially prejudiced by such failure. The caption is a technical part of the record of the deposition.

4. Clauses 4 to 6 deal with the form of oath or affirmation. The principal changes which they propose to make in the existing law are as follows:

5. Clause 7 provides an alternative of affirmation in all cases where an oath is required by law. At present the alternative of affirmation is provided only (1) in the case of *depositions* (Ordinance No. 2 of 1889, s. 43), and (2) in the case of the official oaths prescribed by the Promissory Oaths Ordinance, 1869, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1869). The alternative is not provided in the case of the oath of allegiance generally, though of course particular Ordinances do provide an alternative for cases where the oath is to be taken under that particular Ordinance.

6. Under section 42 (1) of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889, if any person who is not a native of China is unwilling from conscientious motives to be sworn he is allowed to make an affirmation, but it would appear from the form of affirmation that this option is given only to persons who have a religious belief and who are prepared to say that the taking of an oath is unlawful according to their religious belief. The section does not seem to provide for the case of persons who have no religious belief. This case is provided for in sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the bill, which is taken from section 1 of the Oaths Act, 1888.

7. Section 43 (1) of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889, does not give the option of affirmation to persons who are natives of China. This does not seem to be warranted. It is quite possible that a native of China might be found who had a conscientious objection to taking an oath. It is also not always possible to ascertain a witness's place of birth. Further, there does not seem to be any reason why, in a case of this kind, persons of Chinese race, religion and traditions who happen to have been born out of China should be treated on a different footing from those born in China. Clause 7 of the bill abandons this distinction.

8. Section 44 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889, provides that every person who is neither a Christian nor of the Jewish religion shall in lieu of an oath make a declaration. In the first place this is inconsistent with section 43 of the same Ordinance, which gives in certain cases the alternative of an affirmation. In the second place it denies to anyone who is not a Christian or a Jew the right of taking an oath at all. In the third place, there seems to be no reason why the declaration under section 44 should be in a different form from the affirmation under section 43. Sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill provides that every person who is neither a Christian nor a Jew shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, and it is proposed that under this provision the affirmation shall be administered to Chinese witnesses as a matter of course. Clause 7 also adopts a new form, i.e., that of affirmation, instead of the two different forms, i.e., of affirmation and declaration, provided for in section 43 and 44 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889.

9. Clause 4 provides that in the case of an oath the words of the oath are to be repeated by the person taking it. This is in accordance with the English practice, and it is in accordance with the existing practice here with regard to declarations. 10. The other provisions of clauses 5 to 8 are taken from existing Ordinances, except that clause 6 has been adopted from the Oaths Act, 1888, the exact form of affirmation has also been taken from that Act, and clause 5 is made general and is not restricted to the case of declarations.

11. Clause 9 is an innovation. It provides that in any prosecution for murder or manslaughter any medical notes or report by any Government medical officer which purport to relate to the deceased shall be admissible in evidence upon proof of the hand writing of the medical officer and upon proof of his death or absence from the Colony. This is desirable in a place like Hongkong where officers are frequently away on long leave, and where officers who have left the Government service are often so far from the Colony that it is impossible to bring them back to give evidence. The difficulty probably occurs rarely in England. Usually the most important medical evidence in a murder case is the evidence of the officer in charge of the mortuary. His evidence is required for two purposes, to prove the cause of death, and to assist in proving the identification of the body. Of course his evidence is often useful for other purposes also, e.g., as to the nature and direction of the wound. A record in the hand writing of the medical officer in charge, is kept at the mortuary, and of course is always referred to by the medical officer when he is called as a witness. The longer the lapse of time, the more does his evidence in fact depend on the written record and the less on his recollection. It does not therefore seem to be a very violent step to make the record itself evidence when the officer cannot be called.

12. Clause 10 deals with a point upon which there has been some doubt here, i.e., the proper method of proof of an observation made by the prisoner during the course of the preliminary proceedings before the magistrate. Section 73 (3) of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1889, makes the formal statement of the prisoner admissible on mere production, but the Ordinance is silent as to the proof of an observation or statement made by the prisoner at any other stage of the proceedings.

13. The legal position in England is not quite clear. It is quite certain that such an observation may be proved at the trial, and it has been done in a number of reported cases. The cases are not consistent on the method of proof. For example, in *R. v. Weller* (1846) 2 C. and K. 223, Platt, B. refused to receive evidence of an observation by the prisoner on the ground that it should have appeared on the depositions. This is in conflict with *R. v. Spillbury* (1853) 7 C. and P. 157, where Coleridge, J. admitted oral evidence of such an observation. Russell on Crimes, 7th ed., p. 2224, expresses the view that *R. v. Weller* cannot be supported. The authority of most of the cases cited in the books on this point is perhaps subject to some doubt in this Colony, because nearly all the cases were under 7 Geo. 4, c. 64, which requires Justices to "take the examination" of the prisoner. However, in *R. v. Taylor* (1873) 13 Cox 77, which was after the passing of the Indictable Offences Act, 1846, Brett, J., seems to have assumed that such an observation could be proved by the depositions, though he allowed oral proof in that particular case. What was there proved was a question by the prisoner in cross-examination a witness.

14. Clause 10 of the bill directs the magistrate to take down such observations, and it makes the depositions evidence of any such observation so taken down, without prejudice to any other method of proof. The clause also applies to any evidence given by the accused before the magistrate. Probably the whole clause is merely declaratory.

15. It may be noted that under 1 and 2 Vict. c. 105, an oath may be administered in any form which the witness declares to be binding on him.

PERJURY AND KINDRED OFFENCES.

This Bill is founded on the Perjury Act, 1811, and 2 Geo. V., c. 6. The Attorney-General states in the "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill that the general reasons for adopting English criminal legislation are especially strong in this case as the Perjury Act, 1811, is in this codifying enactment. It sets out the whole law on the subject, both common law and statute law, and it is not a mere consolidating Act which only collects and rearranges the statutory law.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The provisions of this Bill are set out at considerable length in another column.

**CORRESPONDENCE.
HAPPY VALLEY TRAMWAY SERVICE.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—May I encroach on the columns of your popular and widely-read paper on a subject of public utility and importance?

Ever since I and my family escaped the noisy and overcrowded centre of the city of Victoria and established my home permanently at one end of the Happy Valley, I have watched closely and with keen interest the rapid development and ever-increasing growth of the population in this part of the Colony, which may well be called one of the finest residential suburbs of this small island of Hongkong.

Houses along the hillside as well as on the ridge, known as Broadwood Road, have, with thanks and credit due to certain enterprising financiers and the Government, sprung up as if by magic in a comparatively short space of time. The development, I am told, would have been greater were the means of communication by both tram and vehicle driven by man power provided. This has unfortunately given cause to certain intending builders to hesitate about the commencement of certain building operations in the vicinity of Wong Nei Chong village.

Although times have changed on a large scale, and although the Government, having wisely foreseen the approaching usefulness and prosperity of this, once a remote, part of the Colony, contemplate the construction of motor roads above the valley as well as the replacing of the lately inadequate sewage drains, with larger ones, yet the Company that derives the benefit and reaps the revenue for running electric tramcars has, alas, done practically nothing, save providing only a ten or twelve minutes' service traversing the one side of the Race Course densely occupied by graves of departed residents and stopping daily at the somewhat early hour of 3.15 p.m.

Residents at the foot of Broadwood hill, of whom a large number are Government Civil servants, have to walk in hot, wet and occasionally stormy weather a long distance either to the terminus or the monument, before they, their wives and small children can board an outgoing car.

It is unnecessary for me to say that some folk, after a day's strenuous work, are not pleased at having to walk a distance of at least a mile from the halting place of a tram-car, to their homes, but as things are, they are put to this inconvenience, however much grumbling they may indulge in amongst themselves.

A Government servant whom I happen to know has, in conversation, blamed the Tramway Company for not providing a more adequate and efficient service especially as the Company has been earning good returns on its capital and outlay. This Government employee has gone as far as to tell me that he and certain of his colleagues would have yelled out their complaints in the Press long ago, had not certain Government orders prevented them from writing to the newspapers.

What most of the residents here, who can ill afford the luxury of automobiles, want are—

1.—That a five minutes' tram-car service, instead of the existing firesome one, should be immediately put on.

2.—That the service should continue in the evening until the hour of 9.30 p.m. or 10 p.m. instead of stopping at the early hour at present fixed, so as to enable folks to get an after-dinner tram service.

3.—That more rails should be laid to enable two cars to pass one another and a new track should be at once laid on the Broadwood Terrace side, passing all the European residential quarters, with convenient halting points and linking up the trunk lines on the sea front either along the Bowington Canal or some other similarly wide street.

In asking you to publish this letter I may assure you that I am voicing the sentiments of the majority of the residents here, and I earnestly appeal to the Company, having this monopoly, to make early arrangements for the provision of an all-round, faster and more efficient service, which will, if not at the present moment, certainly on a day not far off, repay them in the way of fares.

Should the Hongkong Electric Tramways Company let my appeal pass without taking steps to meet the people's complaints, I suggest that our able and popular Colonial Secretary should bring pressure on them to fulfil their duties.

In conclusion I invite other residents of the Valley to continue this correspondence and about out their grievances till they do get what they are entitled to. Thanking you for the space for this insertion, and enclosing my card.—Yours truly,

PATER OF A LARGE FAMILY.
Hongkong, September 16th, 1922.

INTIMATIONS

MOTOR BOATS FOR SALE.

The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern Motor Launch "ENRICA"
(Built of Steel)

Length overall—36' 4"
Breadth moulded—11' 6"
Depth moulded—3' 6"
Draught moulded—18" to 19"
D.W. capacity on above draft—3 tons.
Speed—8½ knots.
Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors, each 30 h.p.
Installed with Electric Light.
Price \$10,000 or near offer.

The Motorboat "KEIKING"
(Built of Teak)

Length overall—29' 10"
Breadth—7' 5"
Draught (approximate)—18"
Engine—"Kelvin" Paraffin Motor.
Price \$1,800 or near offer.

APPLY
NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NEEDHAM GUNS.

A "Hand Made" Gun of British Manufacture.
THE CHALLENGER.

DOUBLE BARREL, 12-BORE SHOT GUN.
Model No. 1.....\$10.100
Model No. 2.....12.150
Ejector Model No. 3.....14.160

Sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect a Sample Model on show at

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE.

5 & 6, Beacon-Schell Arcade.
J. V. NEEDHAM, BIRMINGHAM.
(Proprietors: W. W. GREENAR, LTD.)
[1492]

TEOFANI'S "KING'S OWN"

AND
SANDORIDE'S "CLUB"

CIGARETTES.

Speak for themselves!
Call for free sample.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.
[1458]

OFFICE REQUISITES.

FILES, FOOLSCAP.

AND ENVELOPES.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

REBONS AT \$1.00.

BREWER & CO.
[1349]

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co. Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 23, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT.
[101]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

OPERATING ALL LINES IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND CHOSON (KORÉA) EAST OF MUKDEN.

SUMMER HOLIDAY RESORTS



IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND CHOSON.

OSHIGAWARA.—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China. Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (33 rooms) and 13 furnished bungalows in charming cliff garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

OGONDAI.—Most beautiful and select Seaside Resort in the Far East. Two miles from Port Arthur. Formerly the Summer Resort of the high Russian officers and officials. Yamato Hotel and 30 villas and bungalows, mostly with detached servants' quarters. Excellent bathing. Wonderful Scenery, Historic Battlefields, Ruined and Disanded Forts Miles to charming Walks and Drives. Abundant Picnicking Facilities. Orchestra twice a week. Best place for high-class families.

PORT ARTHUR.—Famous for its two memorable Sieges and its beautiful landlocked Harbour. Exactly one hour's journey Dairen by express-train. Yamato Hotel (16 rooms), sufficient place of historical and scenic interest to fill a month with a fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.

KONGOSAN.—The famous Diamond Mountain of Korea. A special Summer Resort rivaling Switzerland for climate and scenery. Beautiful peaks and charming cascades. Grand recuperative qualities. Kongosan Hotel (10 rooms) at Onjeon and Chonji Hotel (11 rooms) at Choson.

All under the direct management of the SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. Illustrated Booklets and all information post free on request.

Applications may be sent to the Hotel Managers at the various resorts or to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOTELS, Traffic Department, SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, Dairen. Cable: Add. Mantchen. Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed. A1 & Liebert.

compare the increased value

The ROYAL TYPEWRITER'S lighter touch, its clear cut type impressions, its complete visibility of writing line — its many additional uses, afforded by its twenty exclusive features, makes possible the most economical typewriter service obtainable.

See Latest Prices below.

ROYAL

"Compare the Work"

10 INCH—\$180.00

14 INCH—\$200.00

18 INCH—\$220.00

THE NEW SILENT RUNNING MODELS ARE \$5.00 EXTRA.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

BANK OF CHINA BUILDING.

"PHILIPS"

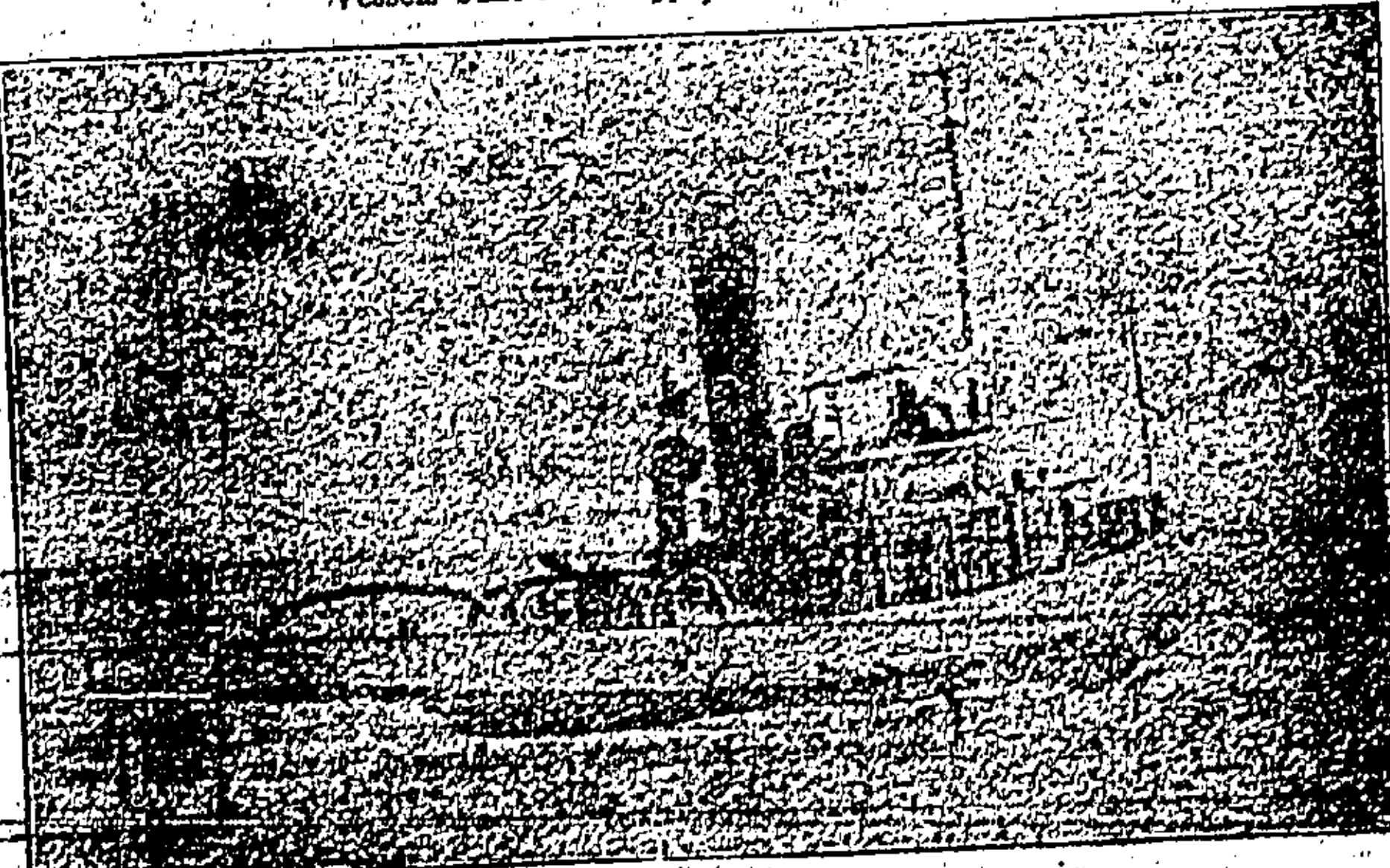
"A PHILIPS LAMP IS A PERMANENT ECONOMY"

SOLE AGENTS

Holland-China Trading Co. Hong Kong

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS. Builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers. Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.



Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.

HOW TAXES MIGHT BE RELIEVED.

CIVIL SERVICE 6-HOUR DAY.

(By "THE TIMES" PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The Select Committee on Estimates, appointed in the early days of the Session, has presented to the House of Commons a series of valuable reports. Handicapped though it is by the deprivation of staff and possessing restricted powers, it has pushed further and further back the investigation into the post-war cost of the Civil Service. The report summarizing the result of these inquiries is a striking document.

The investigation of the expenses of staff in the various Departments was stopped in every case by the statement that the Departments were bound by a Treasury Minute. The Select Committee, therefore, decided to examine the Treasury on the point. The Minute gives effect to a decision of the Civil Service Commission, which is a body of civil servants, the employers' side being represented by higher officials. This body has arranged a working week of 34½ hours—a 6½-hour day with a 3½-hour half-day on Saturday. There is payment for overtime, a generous allowance of holidays, and, on retirement, pensions.

It is unofficially calculated that if the working day of the Civil Service were lengthened to 7½ hours—a not excessive working day even for a model employer—to require the number of Civil servants could be reduced by thirty-five thousand. The average cost of a Civil servant today is £207 a year, including bonus. The saving to be effected by the working of a 7½-hour day would, therefore, amount to the annual sum of £7,245,000.

M.P. AND PEER'S BIRTH-RIGHT.

AN INTERESTING IRISH DUCAL DRAMA.

Sir H. Malabry-Deeley, M.P., who received a Barony in the recent Birthday list of honours, and the Duke of Leinster, a young Irish Peer, are the central figures in a remarkable drama concerning the disposal of one of the most magnificent and historic estates in Ireland.

When the fifth Duke of Leinster died in 1893, he left three sons; all of whom were minors, and were placed in charge of an aunt. The eldest, then a child of six, succeeded to the title, but owing to delicate health he never took his seat in the House of Lords.

The present Duke was Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and as, with two senior brothers still living, there was little prospect at the time of his succeeding to the title, he disposed of his reversionary rights in the family estate. The purchaser was Sir Harry Malabry-Deeley, M.P., and he is said to have obtained the rights for a relatively moderate sum.

The investment turned out a sound one for Sir Harry Malabry-Deeley; for Lord Desmond, the Duke's brother, was killed in the war, and the sixth Duke himself died a few months ago. Lord Edward Fitzgerald coming into the title, and Sir Harry into the proprietorship of the historic house.

The Leinster seat in Ireland is Carton, Maynooth. Cor. Kildare, a mansion with a vast domain, which has been in the family since the Norman English conquest of Ireland.

The present Duke of Leinster in 1913 married Miss May Etheridge, the popular London actress.

FUTURE OF "THE TIMES."

POSSIBLE SALE OF THE GREAT NEWSPAPER.

A London message of August 27th to a Ceylon paper observes:—Discussing the burning question of the future ownership of *The Times*, Mr. J. L. Garvin in the *Observer* says that Viscount Northcliffe at one time dreamed of a will, after the Rhodes pattern, making *The Times* his own monument and permanently endowing it as a national organ. Assuming, however, that Viscount Northcliffe's shares are open for purchase, he names Sir John Ellerman, the second largest present proprietor, Lord Rothermere, Lord Beaverbrook, and Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, Anglo-Canadian millionaire and proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, as possible bidders. He mentions an insistent rumour that the purchaser will be Sir William Berry, the owner of the *Sunday Times* and a consistent follower of Mr. Lloyd George. He refers to the idea of the purchase of the paper by the Rhodes Trust and says that it is one more dark horse. It is thought in some quarters that *The Times* is purchasable at £200,000, but any serious bidder must be prepared with more, perhaps as much as Viscount Northcliffe paid, which, it is estimated was nearly £300,000. From first to last the proprietorship must have cost Viscount Northcliffe two and a half millions. Mr. Garvin thinks it unlikely that Viscount Northcliffe left less than five millions. He says that he was offered two millions for the *Daily Mail*. The *Sunday Express* opines that Viscount Northcliffe's controlling interest in *The Times* is likely in any case to be sold, owing to the necessity of paying heavy death duties on the Estate. It is believed that he was worth £4,000,000.

In order to make both ends meet the Pope has to exercise the strictest economy, and has instituted, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, a reign of maximum savings in every department of the Vatican. As a result of the economy measures his Holiness's staff has resigned.

When in doubt about your eyes or your glasses.

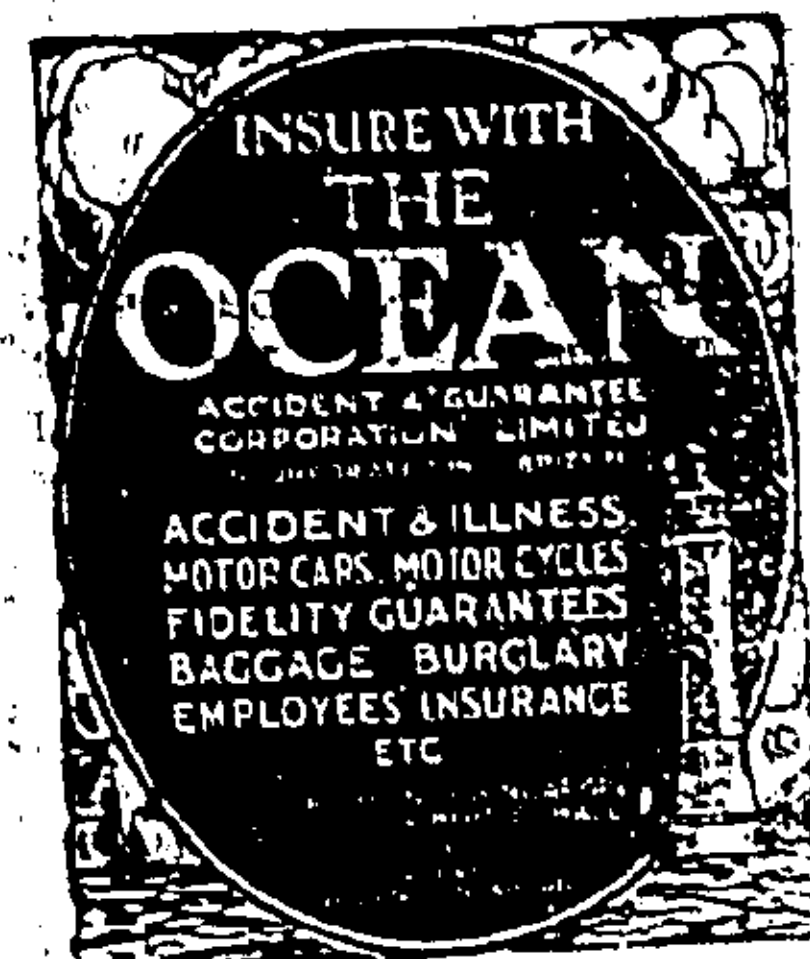
Consult CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong.

1297



SHANGHAI OFFICE—

64, PEKING ROAD.

AGENTS for Hongkong

and South China,

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

TELEPH. C. 1030 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.



If you suffer from Anæmia — take SANATOGEN

By accelerating the manufacture of red corpuscles and increasing the quantity of hemoglobin, which the corpuscles contain, Sanatogen speedily restores the blood to a healthy state.

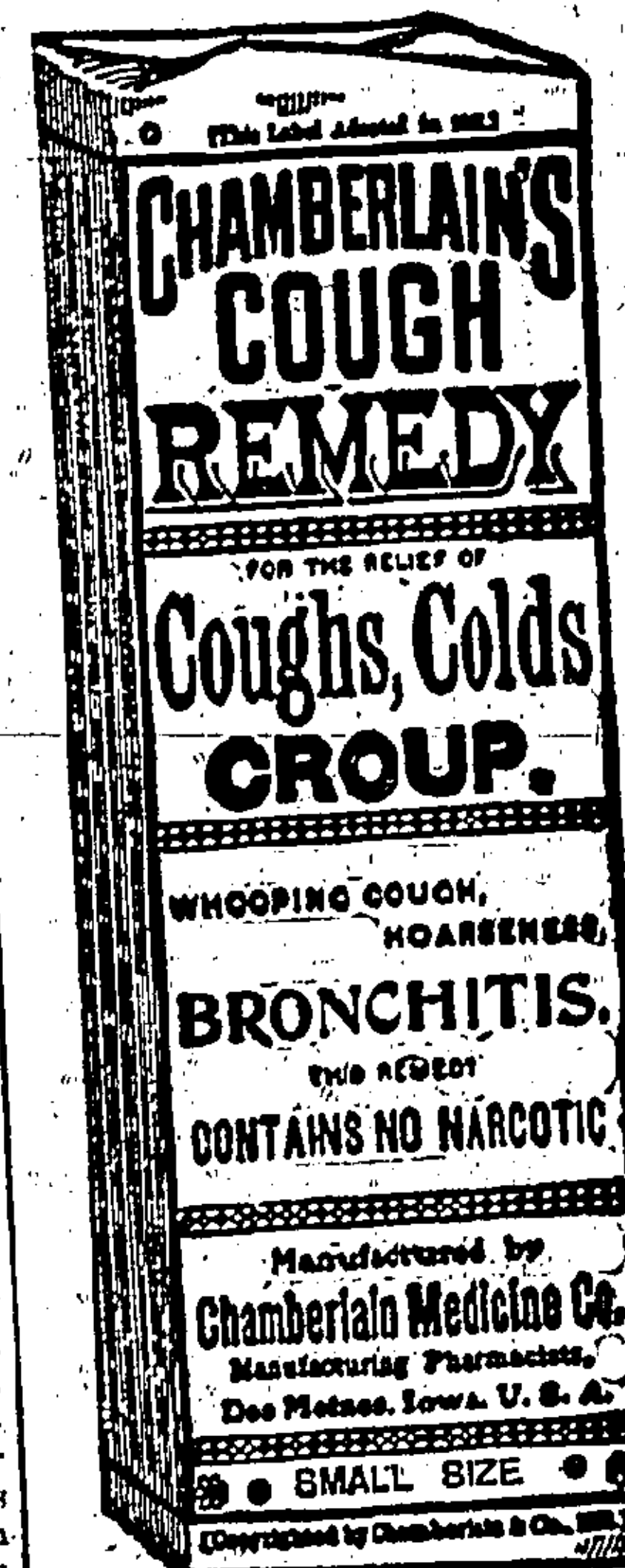
Determine now to try

SANATOGEN

(The True Tonic Food)

Manufactured by the original inventors

A. Volz & Co., and obtainable at all Chemists.



VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.
Changsha, due October 20th.
Empress of Russia, due Sept. 28th.
Hakodadi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 19th.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 26th.
Japan (B.L.), due Sept. 20th.
Jupiter (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 19th.
Poliphemus (Blue Funnel), due October 6th.
President Wilson (P.M.), due Sept. 30th.
Tungus, due Sept. 30th.
Tungus Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Tosio Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 21st.
Tyndarus (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 23rd.
Tyndarus Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 17th.
Yngwie (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI	BANGKOK	TSINGTAU	SWATOW	MANILA	TIENSIN	STRAITS & CALCUTTA	TSINGTAU	BANGKOK	HAIPHONG	TSINGTAU	SWATOW	SHANGHAI	SANDAKAN	STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KOBE	KOBE
FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG
Tuesday, 19th Sept.	Tuesday, 19th Sept.	Thursday, 21st Sept.	Friday, 22nd Sept.	Friday, 22nd Sept.	Monday, 25th Sept.	Tuesday, 26th Sept.	Tuesday, 26th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.	Thursday, 28th Sept.
Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Borneo and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued. Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when indicated on offer.

BOBNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers carrying excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

"FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 25th Sept., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL NO. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENGLADE"	24th Sept.	23rd September.
"GLENARIFF"	18th Oct.	25th September.
"GLENARIFF"	18th Oct.	5th October.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENGLADE"	24th Sept.	23rd September.
"GLENARIFF"	18th Oct.	25th September.
"GLENARIFF"	18th Oct.	5th October.

Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.

Telephone Central No. 215 and 22 and Central 3864.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hainan & Pakhoi.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

For further particulars, please apply to—

3, MITARAI, Agents.

Head Office: Hei-17, Nathan Street, West.

Tel. Central No. 155.

Tel. Central No. 140.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1921.

With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 15th.
Busho Maru, Japanese str., 1,565 tons, Capt. Ma-hihara, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.
Chiala, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. J. M. Clare, from Amoy, non-cargo.—B. & S.
Engle, Chinese str., 1,381 tons, Capt. T. Mori, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Indigilka, French str., 1,123 tons, Capt. J. J. Kozradsky, from Hongkong, with coal.—Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Liman, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. L. Blackburn, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.
President Cleveland, American str., 14,123 tons, Capt. G. W. Yardley, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.
 September 16th.
Asahi Maru, Japanese str., 753 tons, Capt. G. Nakatani, from Keelung, with coal.—Kureha & Co.
Asama Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Egra, British str., 2,345 tons, Capt. J. Warden, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Enolee, Chinese str., from Canton.
Haydora Maru, Japanese str., 1,237 tons, Capt. K. Nakagawa, from Keelung, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Huscho, British str., from Canton.
Hydrangea, British str., 261 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Nango Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Shamizu Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Sosho Maru, Japanese str., 1,650 tons, Capt. Y. Okita, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Sungang, British str., from Canton.
Taiyang, British str., 1,341 tons, Capt. W. R. Williams, from Hainan, with coal.—J.M. & Co.
Talithy, British str., 2,511 tons, Capt. J. Agnew, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. H. Gauld, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Totoki Maru, Japanese str., 1,991 tons, Capt. I. Sato, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Tung Hing, Chinese str., from Canton.
Tung Hing, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hui Kwok Yan.
Yangta Kiang, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.
 September 17th.
Haiyang, British str., 1,140 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.
Haitan, British str., 1,183 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—Man Wing S.S. Co.
Haidie, British str., 1,141 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with rice.—Wu Fat Shing.
Helios, Chinese str., 290 tons, Capt. H. Brand, from Saigon, with rice.—Kong Chung.
Kwai Wah, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok Kai, from Tournay, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing & Co.
Peking Maru, Japanese str., 2,550 tons, Capt. Y. Fukami, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Tamba Maru, Japanese str., 2,570 tons, Capt. N. Wada, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. G. D. Mills, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

September 18th.
City of Bristol, for Manila.
Donna Lutz, for Manila.
Georgia, for Canton.
Sinking, for Shanghai.
Sungang, for Canton.
 September 19th.
Apsey, for Saigon.
Asahi Maru, for Canton.
Asama Maru, for Takao.
Chongka, for Hoibow.
Enolee, for Weihaiwei.
Ginga Maru, for Meiji.
Growth, for Saigon.
Huscho, for Weihaiwei.
Kashu Maru, for Karatsu.
Kashu Maru, for Swatow.
Kishu Maru, for Takao.
Kunming, for Swatow.
Liman, for Canton.
Yungo Maru, for Hoibow.
President Cleveland, for Shanghai.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Shanghai, for K. C. Wan.
Sungang, for Singapore.
Tama, for Amoy.
Tung Hing, for Swatow.
Tung Hing, for K. C. Wan.
Wan, for Shanghai.
 September 17th.
Engle, for Shanghai.
Shamizu Maru, for Takao.
Taiyang, for Kobe.
Yingchow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

For s.s. **Hydrangea**, on September 18th: Capt. Stocker.
 For s.s. **Haiyang**, on September 17th: Mr. J. Stover, Mr. W. M. S. Brand, Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jensen Gylja.
 For P.M. s.s. **President Cleveland**, on September 15th: Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, Mr. W. E. Bowerman, Mr. M. Bellman, Mr. E. Beley, Miss F. Beley, Mr. J. T. Barlow, Mrs. M. Y. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Chamberlain, Mr. W. T. Costen, Mr. F. Courtial, Mr. A. B. Curtin, Mr. G. G. Campbell, Mr. R. P. Douglas, Mr. R. Drummond, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. M. M. Elkan, Mrs. R. S. Elkan, Mr. A. F. Ford, Mrs. J. Gomez, Mrs. T. R. Godinez, Miss Carmes Garcia, Mr. C. H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Le Roy Harvey, Mr. Frank Hahn, Mr. V. M. Harver, Miss Margaret D. Haskell, Mr. A. C. Hahn, Mr. L. S. Levy, Mr. O. Y. Lyon, Mr. F. Lands, Mr. S. Metz, Mr. G. B. Orwig, Mr. F. E. Pilled, Miss G. R. Porter, Mr. J. A. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Snyder, Mr. Bedford Sull, Mrs. Leavitt Thurlow and Misses Thurlow, Mr. S. L. Verneon, Mr. E. H. Wilson, and 440 Asiatic passengers.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Totoki Maru** (Hamburg line) left Singapore for Hongkong on September 15th, and is expected here on September 21st.
 The B.I. s.s. **Egra** left Amoy on September 15th, and arrived at Hongkong on Saturday evening.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Canada** (Capt. A. J. Bailey, R.N.R., Commander), will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Woosung), Kobe and Yokohama at noon on September 23rd.
 The s.s. **Tyndarus** (Blue Funnel), from Pacific ports, left Osaka on September 16th for Hongkong via Kutchinatu, and is expected to arrive here on or about September 23rd.
 The s.s. **Prohibition** (Blue Funnel), from Pacific ports, left Seattle on September 14th for this port via Japan, and is due here on or about October 13th.

THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
 For full particulars apply to the
 General Agents,
 Messrs. J. H. & Co.,
 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Vancouver	Due England
Empress Canada	Sept. 23	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
Empress Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
Empress Australia	Oct. 25	Nov. 13	Nov. 6
Empress Asia	Nov. 2	Nov. 20	Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Empress Russia	Nov. 30	Dec. 18	Dec. 19
Empress France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 10
Empress Britain	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 24
Empress France	Oct. 31	Nov. 6	Nov. 6
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Empress France	Nov. 25	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
Empress Scotland	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
Empress France	Dec. 26	Jan. 8	Jan. 8

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone Central 732. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
 OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN" "ARMANESTAN"
 AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
 FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS
 Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07
 Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$820.50
 First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NILE"
 Oct. 20th. Sept. 30th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "GORJISTAN"
 To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
 Sept. 25th. Oct. 7th.
 s.s. "ARMANESTAN" s.s. "ARMANESTAN"
 To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
 Monday, Sept. 18th, at noon. Sept. 25th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.

FRANCIS BUILDING. 100, QUEEN STREET.
 TELEPHONE: FAMILIAR DEPT. TEL. FRIGER DEPT. & AGENT.
 Central No. 1034. Central No. 2181.
 CABLE ADD: "OHIMAIL."

N. Y. K.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SHIZUKA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Sept, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 23rd Oct, at 11 a.m.

MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KASHIMA MARU ... Friday, 29th Sept, at 11 a.m.

HARONE MARU ... Friday, 13th Oct, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Tuesday, 26th September.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Second half of October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Sept, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Oct, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

NEW YORK via Sues.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via OALP.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd October.

HOMBAI via Singapore and Colombo.

SANUKI MARU ... Monday, 25th Sept.

JALOUITA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

HAKODATE MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 18th Oct, at 11 a.m.

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Sunday, 17th Sept.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Monday, 13th Sept.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central Nos. 293 & 292. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dowey" ... Due Hongkong 8th Oct.

Leaves Hongkong 10th Oct.

"Elkridge" ... Due Hongkong 8th Oct.

Leaves Hongkong 10th Oct.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

"Elkridge" ... Due Hongkong 34th Sept.

Leaves Hongkong 26th Sept.

"West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 13th Oct.

Leaves Hongkong 14th Oct.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS, NOT SERVED

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

1st Floor, Powell's Building,

Central Phone No. 308.

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	JAVA	in port	18th Sept.	JAPAN.
TJISONDARI	JAVA	in port.	23rd Sept.	SHANGHAI.
TJISALAK	JAPAN	19th Sept.	20th Sept.	JAVA.

Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 York Building, First-floor.
 Telephone No. 1574.



VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"GEMMA"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th Oct.
"OOSTREK"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th Nov.

For full particulars please apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
 General Agents,
 York Building.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

OFFER
SPECIAL THROUGH
FIRST CLASS RATESHONGKONG TO EUROPE
via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

U. S. G. \$620.50

which includes

MINIMUM BERTH TO SAN FRANCISCO

FIRST CLASS RAIL ACCOMMODATION

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK

WITH STOPOVER PRIVILEGES, BERTH AND

ACCOMMODATION ON ANY ATLANTIC OCEAN STEAMER

VALUED AT U. S. G. \$205.00

BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS

AMERICAN CONTINENT

FOR FULL INFORMATION see

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Managing Agents

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

UNION BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Cable Address:

"SOLANO"

Canton Agents:

REISS & CO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

RAILWAY STEAMSHIP FREIGHT
INSURANCE BANKERS. AGENTS

Tickets issued, Letters of Credit & Circular Notes Issued and Cash.

"FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS GAZETTE"

free on application

150 OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD 150

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING & YOKOHAMA

Chief Office—LUDGATE, LONDON E.C.

Local Address—Hongkong Hotel Building

Telegraphic Address: "COUPON"

Telephone No. 524-5

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

— DRY DOCKS —

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet

Dept. on Centre of

Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 24 ft. 6 ins.

— THREE SLIPWAYS —

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall. Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),

AGENTS.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

ALL FLAG: "O" OVER ANDS. PENNY.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TURKS DRASTIC ARMISTICE TERMS.

INVOLVE ENTIRE LOSS OF RESULTS OF ALLIED VICTORY OVER TURKS.
BRITAIN PREPARED FOR GREAT EXERTIONS.
DOMINIONS INVITED TO SEND CONTINGENTS.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SMYRNA IN FLAMES. TURKS' DRASTIC ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, September 15th.
According to Paris advices from Angora, the Turks lay down the following drastic armistice terms: The Greeks to unconditionally hand over the whole of the occupied area, with troops and munitions and recognise the absolute sovereignty of the Turks over Asia Minor and Thrace. They must renounce all aspirations to these places, repair all damage done, bear all Turkish expenses and hand over the persons guilty of atrocities during the invasion. It is added that no other terms will be accepted.

SMYRNA PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT.

LONDON, September 15th.
One of the few remaining correspondents at Smyrna telegraphs that, except for the small Turkish quarter, Smyrna has ceased to exist. The premises destroyed include Kemal Pasha's Headquarters, British and French Consulates and the fine buildings composing the foreign quarter, while among the massacred are Monseigneur Chrystosomos, the Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Smyrna, who was a well-known visitor to Great Britain.

BRITISH COLONY HARD HIT.

It is estimated in London that nearly £50,000,000 worth of British money was sunk in the Smyrna district by members of the British colony who number 2,500. One hundred thousand tons of dried fruit, ready for exportation, was consumed in the flames, which, incidentally, will cause a shortage of raisins for Christmas puddings.

TOTAL DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FORTY MILLIONS.

The estimates of the damage at Smyrna widely vary. An American correspondent on the spot figures out that it will be £40,000,000, but other quarters generally agree that it will be in the neighbourhood of the still enormous sum of twelve to fifteen millions.

Lloyds will have to meet large sums of insurance. The latest rates against war risks were five per cent. confined to British and American ownerships, while Greek ownerships were rated at fifteen per cent. for short period.

TURKISH OUTRAGES ALIENATE ALLIED SYMPATHY.

LONDON, September 15th.
A most painful impression, mingled with a feeling of deep indignation, is caused by the news from Smyrna. While it is acknowledged that the Turks were strongly provoked by the burning and pillaging indulged in by the Greek army, during its retreat, it is pointed out that the victims were in possession of Smyrna, and had constituted themselves its guardians. The present massacre and incendiarism therefore puts them in even a worse light. Another aspect is the bad Turkish policy of the latest outrages against civilisation, which have alienated sympathy for them in the eyes of the Allies and given strength to the argument that the Turks are unfit to govern anyone but himself.

ALLIES WILL KEEP FIRM GRIP ON NEAR EAST.

The action of the Turks has served to strengthen the Allied determination to keep a firm grip on the Near Eastern situation. Belief is expressed at the identity of Anglo-French views in handling the present grave emergency. British Ministers are most gratified at France's manifestation of inter-Allied solidarity, while recognizing that this in nowise prejudices our Ally's eventual attitude at the final peace settlement. Nevertheless, it is doubted whether the nationalists will heed the Allied warning, or be deflected in their aim to reach Constantinople. In consideration of British policy, slight must not be lost of the fact that, we are a great Muslim power, no less than the guardian of Western civilisation.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY FRENCH PREMIER.

LONDON, September 15th.
A significant statement by Premier Poincaré is reported in Paris despatches in which he told the President of the Finance Committee in the Chamber that French troops were only temporarily at Constantinople, adding there is every reason to hope that they would be withdrawn before the end of the year.

BRITISH EMPIRE PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, September 15th.
It is announced that Great Britain is strongly reinforcing the troops at Constantinople, asking Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece to participate in the defence of the neutral zones and has invited the Dominions to send contingents, in order to defend their interests, for which they have already made enormous sacrifices, and the soil, hallowed by immortal memories of the Anzacs.

Orders have also been given for the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, to oppose any infraction of neutral zones, or an attempt to cross to the European shore, by the Turks.

KEMALISTS' DANGEROUS ATTITUDE.

LONDON, September 15th.
The announcement that the help of the Dominions is invited, concludes with the statement that, the British Government, in view of the situation, declares that the Kemalists demands involve the entire loss of the results of victory over Turkey, in the late war. Great Britain is prepared for great exertions in order to defend the freedom of the Straits and is gratified that these views are shared by France and Italy.

The question of Constantinople is somewhat different. The Allies Conference in London, January, 1921, announced the intention of restoring Constantinople to the Turks, subject to a satisfactory adjustment of other matters.

Great Britain desires a Conference at the earliest moment, in order to secure a stable peace with Turkey, but a conference is impossible while there is any question of the Kemalists attacking the neutral zones.

ONLY THREE CONSULATES INTACT.

LONDON, September 15th.
Only three Consulates are intact at Smyrna, the Belgian, Spanish and Norwegian.

IMPORTANT BRITISH CABINET GATHERING.

LONDON, September 15th.
An important gathering of members of the Cabinet are spending the weekend with Mr. Lloyd George at "The Chequers."

NO BRITISH FATALITIES REPORTED.

The Foreign Office, up to the present, has not received news of any fatalities among British residents at Smyrna.

GRAND ASSEMBLY'S COMMUNIQUE TO CONSTANTINOPLE RESIDENTS.

PARIS, September 15th.
Advices from Angora state that the Grand Assembly has issued an official communiqué to the people of Constantinople, urging them to await the intervention of the national army and not to indulge in any insurrectionary movement.

NEW ZEALAND WILL SEND A CONTINGENT.

LONDON, September 15th.
The New Zealand Government, in replying to Great Britain's Communication regarding the Turkish situation, declare that they associate themselves with the action proposed by the Allies and will be represented by a contingent.

KEMALISTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO INVADE EUROPE.

LONDON, September 15th.
The Home Secretary, speaking at Newcastle, asserted that Great Britain, France and Italy had determined to preserve the freedom of the Straits. It was almost certain that more troops would have to be sent, but whatever force was necessary to prevent the Kemalists invading Europe, would be provided.

TURKS ARREST GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

PARIS, September 15th.
Advices from Adana state that the Turkish authorities at Smyrna have arrested a number of Greeks and Armenians, who, it is alleged, confessed to firing the town.

SMYRNA FIRE STILL RAGING.

ROME, September 15th.
The fire is still raging at Smyrna, according to a telegram despatched late on Thursday.

KEMALISTS PURSUE GREEK ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15th.
The Kemalists are continuing the pursuit of the remainder of the third Greek army corps, which is retreating towards Paenderma, where embarkation is proceeding under the protection of war ships. It is reported that bands of Circassians and Greeks fired Michalitch. Looting and other excesses continue in the districts of Rodosto and Demetoka by troops from Anatolia.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FIRM POLICY SILENCES CRITICS.

LONDON, September 15th.
The Government's firm declaration of policy in the Turkish crisis, was published too late to permit of much in the shape of comment in Sunday's earlier editions of the newspapers.

The exposition of British views, together with the recognised seriousness of the position, which led up to the notable statement, however, has sufficed to still the voices of critics, who had hitherto disapproved of the Government's past handling of the difficult situation which caused the Allied discussion.

THE NEW FRENCH POLICY.

The new French policy, in direction, is leaning more closely towards British aims, and is apparently influenced by complications which were unforeseen when the scene of action in the Near East was confined to Anatolia. It is firstly due to the fact that the Little Entente, whose friendship she cultivated, are determined to resist the Kemalist threat to regain their pre-war footing in Thrace. France's interests are naturally more intimately bound with Europe than Angora. Secondly, it is due to the painful impression, prevailing in Paris, that Kemalists successes were obtained by means of substantial assistance from Moscow, in the shape of munitions and aeroplanes, in conjunction with French arms. French hostility towards Russia is undiminished.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF SMYRNA BY GREEKS.

ROME, September 15th.
Advices from Smyrna, dated 15th inst., state that the fire continues, but has diminished in violence. The Italian ships are taking off refugees. Telegrams state that all buildings in Smyrna, on the flat, have been burnt down.

The Turks charge the Greeks with remaining in the town and hindering the efforts made towards extinction, one cause being the entry of the Greek fleet into the port, bombarding firemen.

The report of the alleged bombardment occurs in another message, asserting that the battleship *Elizos* shelled the Turkish quarter. Moreover, the *Sunday Express* states that the Smyrna Kemalists were massed at the Quay, against the Allied marines, who attempted to land on Friday morning.

FRIGHTFUL OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY KEMALISTS.

ATHENS, September 15th.
The constantly arriving refugees from Asia Minor paint a terrible picture of the Smyrna tragedy, the true extent of which cannot yet be known. It is stated that the Kemalists spared nobody except their co-religionists and Jews, groups of whom, headed by Turkish officers, carried out systematic massacre and incendiarism, accompanied by wholesale looting.

Mutilated corpses are strewn everywhere and the odour of burnt flesh from the ruins poisons the atmosphere. Women and girls were removed to the outskirts of the town, where they were raped and then murdered. No Armenians have been seen in Smyrna since Thursday and it is feared that even infants were massacred.

TRAGIC SPECTACLE ON THE WATERFRONT.

The Quay, on which the panic stricken refugees were concentrated, presented a tragic spectacle, the groans of the wounded and dying being audible on all sides, while numbers of corpses were visible floating in the harbour.

APPALLING DEATH-ROLL.

It is impossible to learn the number of lives lost, but the lowest estimate places the total at 120,000. Some Englishmen are missing, whose fate is unknown, and it is stated there is reason to believe that some of them have been murdered.

EARLIER CABLES.

INCENDIARISM AND PILLAGE.

BRITISH FIRMS SUFFER LOSSES.

LONDON, September 15th.
Reuters Smyrna correspondent telegraphs from Malta, where he arrived aboard the British hospital ship.

When I left, the Turks were still pillaging and massacring. Hundreds of corpses were lying in the streets of the town and outlying villages. Two large villages, five miles from Smyrna, were on fire. The Turks were not making any attempts to restore order. The British have withdrawn all their patrols and guards. Several British houses have been requisitioned for Turkish officers. Christians are placed in a terrible position owing to the highly reprehensible conduct of the Greek Army in burning towns and villages in their retreat.

Thousands of Greek refugees were lying, when I left, in lighters in port and on the breakwater in a pitiable condition, being without food or water, though the British have given what assistance was possible. The grain and fig crops are largely lost. Many British firms have been hard hit.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, September 15th.
The Near Eastern question was the subject of a specially-summoned Cabinet meeting this morning, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George. The news which has reached the Government regarding the burning of Smyrna goes very far to confirm the press accounts, although at present it is lacking in detail.

It is stated that no direct evidence has hitherto been received, but circumstantial evidence indicates pretty conclusively that the burning was of an incendiary nature, caused by the Turks. It is considered safe to assume that five to six hundred British subjects, mostly Maltese, have been rendered homeless.

No news has been received hitherto of injury to Britishers. All the Maltese whose houses were burned have been taken off. Authoritative quarters state that they do not see any reason to doubt that there has been a deliberate round-up of the Armenian quarter of Smyrna, and that many Armenians have perished.

TREMENDOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, September 15th.
A Greek semi-official message from Athens states that Americans who arrived aboard an American destroyer, including the Consul and his family, give terrifying details of the massacre at Smyrna, which was followed by a conflagration, alleged to have been wilfully caused by the Turks to efface traces of the massacres. When the Americans left the flames had reached the quays, menacing the foreign Consulates.

An American doctor estimates the victims of the massacre at a thousand. Many Christians perished in the flames. The damage to foreign trade is colossal, including the destruction of the American tobacco houses, French and British shops, and the French college and schools, while several outlying Greek and Armenian villages and the suburbs inhabited by Europeans have been burnt down.

NATURALISED AMERICANS MISSING.

WASHINGTON, September 15th.
Mr. Bristol, the American Commissioner to Turkey, reports that fourteen naturalised Americans are missing from Smyrna. The commander of the destroyer *Hottel* reported that the fire, started on Wednesday afternoon in the Armenian quarter, was still raging when his despatch was filed on Thursday afternoon. The warships are crowded with refugees.

THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES.

MATRA, September 15th.
Apparently the main ships of the Mediterranean Fleet are concentrating at Chanak, whither Admiral Brock, with the *Iron Duke* and other vessels, has proceeded from Smyrna.

A British hospital ship carrying 407 refugees, including 270 British subjects, has arrived here. The majority of the refugees are respectable people, many accompanied by servants, but they have no money, owing to their precipitate flight necessitating leaving all belongings behind. Two other steamships, carrying nearly a thousand British refugees, have left Smyrna.

PARIS, September 15th.

A message from Smyrna states that French ships have embarked three thousand refugees.

FRENCH REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

PARIS, September 15th.
Replying to the British Note on the Straits situation, France says she has ordered the French Commissioner at Constantinople to co-operate with his British and Italian colleagues in advising the Angora Government that the Allies expect neutral zone to be respected. The Note adds that this action does not prejudice the conditions of future peace.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

MALTA, September 15th.
It is understood that some thirty officers and men of the R.A.F., with five seaplanes, have been ordered to Constantinople, whether they are conveying the aircraft-ship *Angus*.

MAINTAINING THE STRAITS NEUTRAL ZONE.

LONDON, September 15th.
Reuters learns that there is a complete understanding with France on the necessity, of maintaining the neutrality of the whole demilitarised neutral zone along the Straits, and that it has been agreed to send a joint Anglo-French-Italian intimation to Mustapha Kemal concerning this.

ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS.

Pending some permanent arrangement reinforcements are also being made to send the Allied flag in case of a menace by Mustapha. The British Fleet is being instructed not to permit any troops to cross or transports to collect for the purpose of transporting Turkish troops to Europe. It is stated that the Rumanian and Jugo-Slavian Government view with the gravest concern the prospect of the Turks in Thrace.

BRITAIN FAVOURS AN EARLY CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the British Cabinet favours an early conference to discuss the position, comprising not merely the principal Allies and belligerents, but Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

ROME, September 15th.
The fire was still raging at Smyrna, according to a telegram despatched late on Thursday.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SHIP.

JOHNSTON AND TILDEN IN FINAL ROUND.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15th.
Johnston and Tilden are left in the final round of the National Lawn Tennis Championship, in which Patterson, Shimidzu, Alonzo and other leading exponents, were earlier defeated. In the semi-final, Johnston beat Richards 5/6, 6/2, 6/1, and Tilden beat Patterson 4/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6/1.

TYLDEN WINS FINAL.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15th.
Tilden won the National Lawn Tennis Championship, defeating Johnston, 4/6, 3/6, 6/2, 6/3, 6/4.

ANGLO-AMERICAN YACHT CUP RESULTS.

OYSTER BAY, September 15th.
The keen contests, in a series of matches for the Anglo-American Cup, mentioned in a cable message dated September 9th, concluded with an American aggregate of 111 points, against the British representatives' 104.

FORD MOTOR WORKS CLOSE DOWN.

OWING TO EXORBITANT PRICE OF COAL.

DETROIT, September 15th.
It is estimated that 100,000 employees are affected by the arrangements to close down the Ford Motor Works, owing to the exorbitant price of coal.

STABILISING THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, September 15th.
At a meeting held at the offices of the Rubber Growers' Association, Mr. E. B. Davis, from New York, explained and advocated a scheme for the formation of a big international company, for the stabilisation of the rubber industry. He declared that if the leaders of the industry, or a substantial proportion, were able to get together here, they would receive ample support from the United States.

It was finally decided to further examine the proposal at another meeting, to be held on September 20th, on condition that the participants were not committed to endorsing the scheme. Mr. Davis is attending a similar conference at The Hague on September 18th.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING.

SYNDICATE TO EXPLOIT TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 15th.
The Federal Government is considering a proposal for a syndicate to grow cotton in the Northern Territory. It is proposed to raise the capital in Great Britain and bring out Europeans, preferably British.

U.S.A. RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

WORKING CONTRACT SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, September 15th.
The Pennsylvania Railroad has signed a working contract, governing wages for the coming year, with representatives of all four Railway Brotherhoods.

SHACKELTON'S SHIP ARRIVES HOME.

LONDON, September 15th.
The *Quest* has arrived at Plymouth.

KEMALIST THREAT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, September 15th.
It is pointed out that the terms reported to have been laid down by Mustapha Kemal, in an interview at Smyrna, including Thrace as far as Maritza and Constantinople are merely a reiteration of Angora's well-known national pact, though this time accompanied by a threat of a march upon Constantinople with his army if the Allies refuse. The threat is not regarded very seriously in view of the solidarity of the Allies on the freedom of the Straits and respect of the neutral zone, though precautionary measures are being taken.

"A WALL OF FIRE TWO MILES LONG."

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent aboard the *Iron Duke* at Smyrna telegraphs that, on Thursday, the situation of the surviving inhabitants was desperate. Roughly, some hundred thousand people are imperilled. The correspondent described an unbroken wall of fire two miles by one mile with jagged tongues of flame rising hundreds of feet, and the desperation of the refugees.
(Continued on page 6.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SENSATIONAL SHANGHAI ARREST.

HEAD OF LIQUOR FIRM CHARGED WITH SPURIOUS MANUFACTURE.

SHANGHAI, September 15th.
Mr. Giesel, head of the Giesel Company, liquor importers, was arrested, yesterday, and charged with the manufacture of spurious liquors, counterfeiting well-known brands. Hundreds of cases of questionable liquor packages and counterfeit labels are stated to have been found in the company's godown and removed by the police.

AGENT FOR RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET ARRESTED.

UNABLE TO FURNISH SECURITY OF \$40,000.

SHANGHAI, September 15th.
M. Ellender, Shanghai agent for the Russian Volunteer Fleet, has been arrested on a charge of being unable to furnish security in a suit by the firm of Patstone and Patstone, Ltd., for \$40,000 advanced to the fleet. DAMAGE SUIT THREATENED AGAINST SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

M. Ellender was released after one night at the Police Station. His attorney announced that Ellender would file a suit for damages against the Shanghai Municipal Council, for 100,000 taels. Ellender is subject to Russian law, which has no such thing as imprisonment for debt.

CHANGCHUN CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

CHANGCHUN, September 15th.
At Friday's session of the Conference, delegates examined and agreed to the provisions of a draft agreement concerning mutual abstention from propaganda and hostile actions, liberty of entry and travel, and assurances of protection of life and property of subjects and citizens of both countries.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS OPIUM DEBATE.

HONGKONG'S REQUIREMENTS UNDER DISCUSSION.

GENEVA, September 15th.
At the Assembly of the League of Nations, a motion by the Chinese Delegation, regarding the renewal of non-permanent members of the council, was referred to the First Commission. The debate of the Fifth Commission, mentioned on September 12th, was originated by Mr. Steel Maitland, New Zealand, who moved inviting the Governments of countries whose imports of opium were limited, not to increase their imports until they had ascertained and reported to the League, the estimated amounts of their legitimate consumption. Mr. Steel Maitland explained that the motion was especially aimed at the request by the Hongkong Government to increase their importation.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant said that Great Britain was prepared to undertake that the average consumption of Hongkong would not exceed the average for the past few years.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu protested against the increase on the ground that the present quantity was sufficient for Hongkong and any excess was likely to be exported to Canton.

Lord Chelmsford said that China produced 754 times more than Hongkong was now asking for.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant said that opium was smuggled into Hongkong from China.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu said that the Hongkong Government should stop this smuggling.

Mr. Steel Maitland rejoiced that the discussion had removed misunderstandings and withdrew his motion, then moved the motion, mentioned in a cable message dated September 12th, restricting the manufacture of morphine to medical and legitimate requirements.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, who amended it merely in order to emphasize the view of the Assembly that the limitation of production to medical requirements was the most effective method of stopping illicit traffic and recommending the acceleration of enquiry into the world's legitimate requirements, with a view to the submission of a provisional estimate, and a scheme for the Assembly of 1923.

The amended motion was supported by Lord Chelmsford, and adopted, after which Mr. Ador (Switzerland) made the declaration cabled on September 12th. [A cable message, dated September 12th, stated that M. Ador had declared that the Federal Council would introduce the system of import certificates proposed by the League as soon as the Opium Convention of 1912 had been adopted by the Federal Assembly.]

ADMIRAL SEIZO KOBAYASHI LEAVES LONDON.

LONDON, September 15th.
Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Naval Attache at the Japanese Embassy for many years, has departed for Tokyo, in order to take up a position in the Admiralty. He was seen off by Japanese diplomats, British Admiralty and Foreign Office representatives.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

WILL ITS ACTIVITIES BE EXTENDED TO THE FAR EAST?

GENEVA, September 15th.
At the Fourth Commission Assembly, the Japanese delegate, Adachi, said that he hoped the International Labour Office would extend its activities to the Far East, particularly to Japan, where a strong working-class movement existed.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745



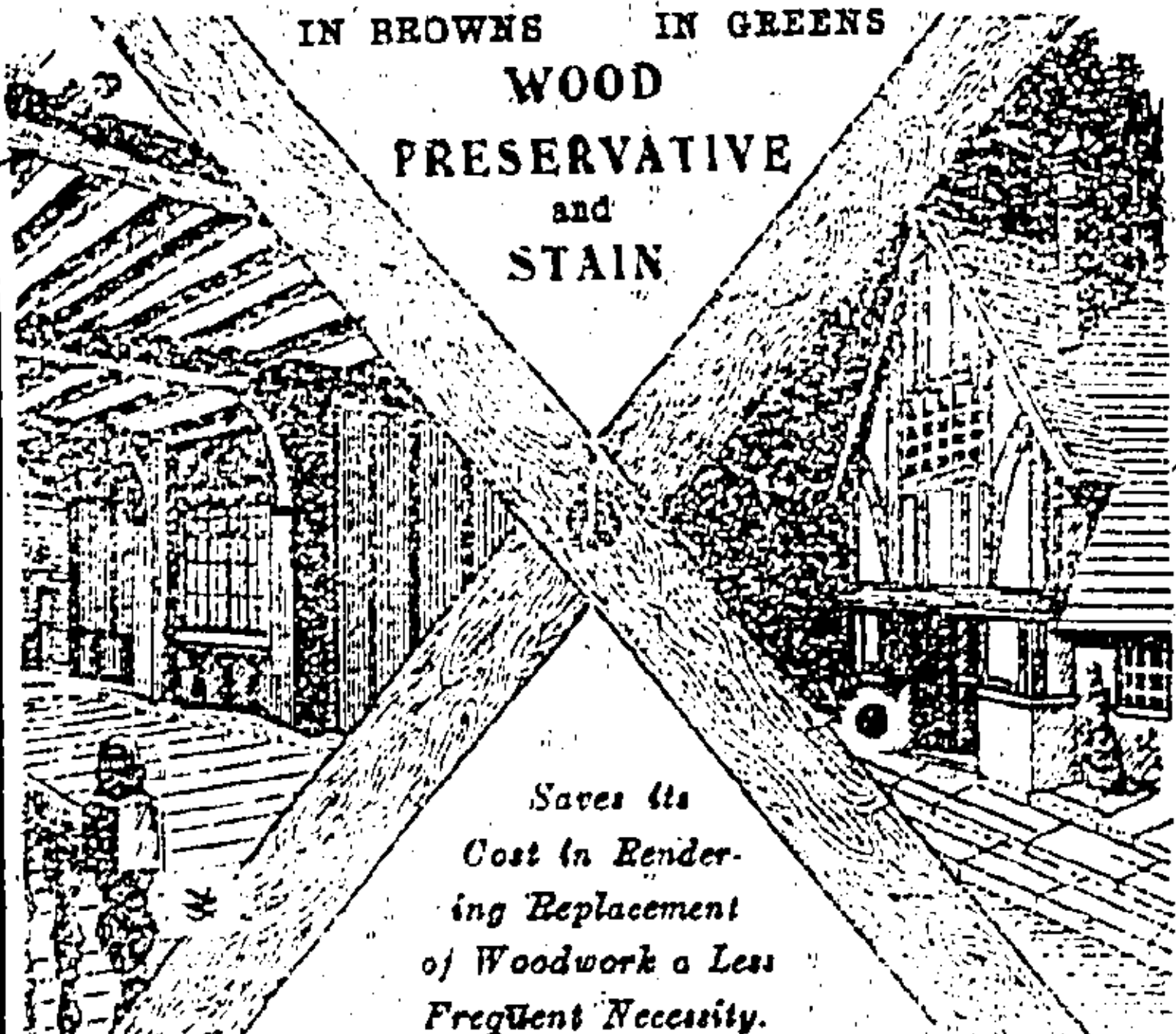
OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

TIMBORITE

BRITISH-MADE
IN BROWNS IN GREENS
WOOD PRESERVATIVE
and
STAIN



Saves the
Cost in Re-
placing
of Woodwork a Less
Frequent Necessity.

PREVENTS DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER BY WHITE ANTS.

Solely carried by
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
Alexandra Buildings, HONGKONG. International Buildings, SHANGHAI.

Safety First !!

the Slogan of the Motorist.

Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.

Offer for your Consideration seven "safety first" reasons why you should store your Car with them.

NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE GARAGE
COMMODOUS STORAGE FACILITIES
PERFECTLY EQUIPPED REPAIR SHOP
EXPERIENCED MECHANICS
CAREFUL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION
HONEST WORKMANSHIP
NO SUBSTITUTION OF PARTS

Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Phones: Head Office, C. 482 & 3552; Service Station, C. 3950.

CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
**RUSSIA'S COMMERCIAL
REAWAKENING.**

THE SCRAMBLE FOR COMMERCIAL
POSTS

LONDON, September 16th.
Mr. Urquhart says that thousands of applications for commercial posts in Russia have been received since the Russo-Asiatic agreement with the Soviet was signed. That merchants, clerks and engineers, formerly employed in Russia, are scrambling to get back, was significant of Russia's commercial reawakening.

**THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.
EXPORT ARRANGEMENTS BEING
MADE.**

BERLIN, September 16th.
At a festival in Moscow, to celebrate the close of the harvest, the President of the all-Russian Executive Committee announced that the harvest had yielded 47,000,000 tons. The famine relief Commission will consequently be abolished and arrangements are being made to begin the export of grain.

**DISASTROUS NEW ORLEANS
FIRE.**

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FOUR
MILLION DOLLARS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16th.
A fire broke out at the river docks, late last night. Several city blocks are now involved and the damage is, up to the present, estimated at \$1,000,000.

**MEXICO-U.S.A. DEBT AGREE-
MENT ENDORSED.**

MEXICO CITY, September 16th.
The House of Representatives unanimously endorsed the agreement, mentioned in a cable message dated June 17th, for the resumption of payment of Mexico's debt.

**PRESIDENT OF REICHSBANK
VISITS BANK OF ENGLAND.**

CONFERS WITH SIR JOHN
BRADBURY.

LONDON, September 16th.
Herr Hagenstein, President of the Reichsbank, visited the Bank of England and conferred with Sir John Bradbury, who has arrived from Paris.

U.S.A. TARIFF BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, September 16th.
The House of Representatives have passed the Fordney Tariff Bill by 210 votes to 90.

**COAL PROFTLERS IN
AMERICA.**

CONGRESS CALLS "CHECK."

WASHINGTON, September 16th.
The Senate, by 37 votes to 19, adopted the Joint Congress report on the Cummins Bill, designed to check profiteering on coal, which will now be sent to the President.

**BRAZIL'S WITHDRAWAL
FROM L.O.N. DENIED.**

PARIS, September 16th.
The President of the Council of the League of Nations denies the reports of differences between Brazilian and other delegations at Geneva and the possible withdrawal of Brazil from the League.

**NORWAY'S WELCOME TO
DUTCH QUEEN.**

CHRISTIANIA, September 16th.
The King and Queen welcomed the Queen of Holland and Prince Henry, on their arrival from Sweden. Their Majesties drove in an open carriage to the Palace and were enthusiastically cheered by thousands of citizens.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHRISTIANIA, September 15th.
Great enthusiasm has been evoked by the impending visit of the Queen of Holland. The streets are gaily festooned and bedecked.

**GERMAN CHEMICAL WORKS
ON FIRE.**

BERLIN, September 15th.
Merck's big chemical works at Darmstadt are reported to be on fire. The damage is estimated at millions of marks. The firm's valuable supplies of opium have been saved.

**THE ROUBLE STILL
FALLING.**

RIGA, September 15th.
The Soviet rouble fell catastrophically in twenty-four hours. It is now quoted at forty-four million to the pound sterling, compared with thirty-nine million.

**HUNGARY AND THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS.**

GENEVA, September 15th.
The Sixth Commission adopted with acclamation the sub-committee's recommendation concerning the admission of Hungary to the League of Nations.

U.S. TARIFF BILL.

CLASH OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, September 15th.
A hitch at the last moment threatened to delay the progress of the new Tariff Bill, which is estimated to raise four hundred million dollars in revenue. The Conference Committee of both Houses had agreed to the Bill, and inserted a duty on potash and an embargo on foreign dyes. This led to a revolt of Republican members of the House of Representatives, which had previously rejected the dye embargo, while the potash duty was objected to by agricultural members as likely to double the price of fertilisers. The Representatives returned the Bill to committee with instructions to eliminate the dye and potash sections.

The committee has now free-listed potash, but imposed dyestuffs rates which are a compromise between those originally proposed by the House and Senate.

The leaders of both Houses now hope that the Bill will be submitted for President Harding's signature in a few days, with a view to its enforcement on October 1st.

THE REPARATION PAYMENTS.

GERMANY SEEKS BRITISH AID.

PARIS, September 15th.
Le Matin's Berlin correspondent says the Chairman of the Reichsbank intends to ask the Bank of England to undertake, in six months, to guarantee payment to Belgium of seventy-million gold marks, while the Reichsbank undertakes to pay this to the Bank of England in eighteen months.

**CONFERENCE WITH GERMAN
LABOUR.**

BERLIN, September 15th.
An international labour delegation, comprising British, Dutch, French and American representatives, at present in Berlin in order to study German political and economic conditions, has conferred with the German labour leaders regarding reparations.

THE "EGYPT" INQUIRY.

MERCHANT SERVICE CRITICISMS.

LONDON, September 15th.
The Imperial Merchant Service Guild and the Mercantile Marine Service Association have decided to co-operate in any steps deemed desirable in the interests of the profession as regards the seriousness of the charges against the Captain and officers in the findings of the Court of Enquiry into the loss of the Egypt.

**NAVAL DISARMAMENT.
AMERICAN STATES AND THE
LEAGUE.**

GENEVA, September 15th.
Brazil has notified the Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations that she is unable to participate further in the League's naval disarmament scheme. This, following Argentina's withdrawal, causes a fear of a break between the South-American States and the League.

**REPORTED SOVIET
CORRUPTION.**

ARREST OF OFFICIALS.

RIGA, September 15th.
It is reported from Moscow that many officials of the State Trade Department, including the head, have been arrested, and charged with bribery and corruption.

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 17th, at 6.05.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 80 miles of Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E., moving W.N.W.
Sept. 17th, at 12.15.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 20 deg. N. Long. 130 deg. E., moving W.N.W.
September 17th, at 1.10.—Local signal No. 1 lighted.

September 17th, at 12.15.—Pressure is highest over N.E. Japan. It has decreased moderately at the Pescadores and Manila and slightly at Koshu and Hongkong.

An anticyclone is central over N.E. Japan.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about Lat. 10 deg. N. and Long. 130 deg. E., moving W.N.W. or W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 17th Sept., 0.10. inch. Total since January 1st, 3.57 inches, against an average of 71.74 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast
N. to N.E. winds, possibly increasing to a gale; fine at first, rain later.

Hongkong to Cap Rock

Formosa Channel

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooes

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

The same as No. 1.

WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern and Coolest Picture Palace.

TO-DAY at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

WILLIAM FOX
presents

R. A. WALSH'S NEW PHOTODRAMA

"THE SILENT LIE"

Featuring

MIRIAM COOPER.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

CHARLES HUTCHISON in "DOUBLE ADVENTURE."
Episodes, 3 & 4.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 16, Des Vœux Rd., C.
(Between Our Former Premises and Blue Bird's)

On display New Stock of
MANILA HEMP HATS
SWATOW DRAWN WORKS,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
Phone No. 2880. P. O. Box 445.

AILSA CRAIG

MARINE MOTORS

A first-class British-made Motor at a reasonable price.

1 Cylinder to 6 Cylinders.
4 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P.

Prices and particulars from

SOLE AGENTS:

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Telephone C. 1030.

Machinery Dept.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

Limited.

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.



LEGISLATION ON CHILD LABOUR.

WILL TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

A Bill to give effect "so far as possible" to the recommendations of the Commission on the Industrial Employment of Children is published in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*. The members of the Commission were: Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. L. Ping, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Miss A. M. Pitts and the Rev. H. B. Wells. The Commission was appointed by H.E. the Governor on March 24th, 1921, and reported on Oct. 24th, 1921.

The Bill is intitled "An Ordinance to regulate the employment of children in certain industries" and may be cited as the Industrial Employment of Children Ordinance, 1922.

SOME IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS.

The following are the more important definitions included in the Bill: "Child" means a person under the age of 15 years; "dangerous trade" means any trade or occupation so declared by regulation made under the Ordinance; "factory" and "industrial undertaking" are defined as follows: the latter does not include any agricultural operation.

NATURE OF REGULATIONS.

Section 2 empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations: (1) declaring what trades and occupations are to be deemed dangerous; (2) prescribing the ages under which children shall not be employed in particular trades or occupations; (3) prescribing the conditions under which children may be employed in industrial undertakings; (4) imposing obligations on employers of children, and upon their servants; (5) defining the duties and powers of the Protector (which means any person appointed by the Governor to be the Protector of Juvenile Labour). It is stated elsewhere that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, or some officer in his department shall be appointed Protector.

PENALTIES.

Penalties of contravention are fixed at a fine of \$250 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

REGULATIONS ALREADY ADOPTED.

Embedded in the Bill are the following Regulations:—

1.—The following are declared to be dangerous trades:— Boiler-chipping, Fireworks, the manufacture of, Glass making.

2.—No person shall employ any child under the age of 10 years in any factory.

3.—No person shall employ any child under the age of 12 years in carrying coal or building material or debris.

4.—The owner and the manager of every factory in which children are employed shall cause to be kept, in English or Chinese, a running record of all the children at any time employed in such factory.

5.—Such record shall contain the following particulars:—(a) name of factory; (b) address of factory; (c) name of employer or employers; (d) name of manager of factory; (e) name of child; (f) sex of child; (g) date of birth of child, or, if date cannot be ascertained, estimated age on some given date; (h) address of child; (i) name of parent or guardian; (j) nature of employment; (k) actual hours of work for every day on which the child is employed.

(3.) Every such record shall be entered up promptly and accurately.

6.—No child shall be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking for more than 9 hours in any period of 24 hours.

7.—No child shall be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking for more than 5 hours continuously.

8.—In any industrial undertaking the interval of relaxation between any spell of 5 hours continuous work and the next spell of work shall be not less than one hour, and the interval of relaxation after any spell of work of less than 5 hours duration shall be of reasonable duration having regard to all the circumstances.

9.—Every child employed in any industrial undertaking shall be allowed one day's rest in every seven days.

10.—No child shall be employed in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

11.—No child shall be allowed to carry any weight which is unreasonably heavy having regard to the child's age and physical development, and no child whatever shall be allowed to carry any load exceeding 40 catties in weight.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S EXPLANATION OF THE BILL.

The "Objects and Reasons" explain that the carriage of coal, building material and debris has been expressly included under "industrial undertakings," because that is one of the occupations it is particularly desired to regulate.

Clause 5 is intended to dispense with strict proof of age, as such proof is often very difficult to obtain.

Clause 8 postpones the commencement of the Ordinance (to a date not yet inserted).

THE REGULATIONS "TENTATIVE."

It is remarked that the regulations are not intended to be final but are tentative. "It is obviously necessary to approach the problem cautiously and slowly, in

order to avoid upsetting long established social and economic conditions. Too drastic an interference with juvenile labour would undoubtedly cause great hardship to the poorer classes."

The term "dangerous" is meant to include trades which are injurious to health as well as those which are dangerous in the ordinary sense.

THE LOW AGE LIMIT FOR FACTORY WORKERS.

The factory age-limit of 10 years may be low, by European standards, but the reasons for fixing the age so low are given in the Report of the Commission.

Regarding the limiting of weights carried by children, considerable discussion was devoted to this point, but it was thought better not to attempt to be too particular and precise, at all events for the present.

REST ROOMS AND FIRST AID.

The proposal of the Commission that employers be compelled to provide rest rooms, sanitary conveniences, and first aid, has not been included in the Bill because it seemed to be rather a matter for general factory legislation. The subject can however be dealt with by regulation, as regards children in factories, if the experience gained under the Ordinance shows that it is desirable to do so.

The Commission recommended that in building and engineering contracts a clause should be inserted regulating the weights to be carried by children. It is very doubtful if this provision would be effective, because there would be practically no sanction to ensure the carrying out of the clause. The point has been dealt with otherwise in regulation 11.

CASUAL LABOUR.

The Commission recommended that no child under 13 (Chinese reckoning) should be employed in any form of casual labour. This was not adopted because of the difficulty of defining casual labour. The point has been dealt with partially in regulation 4, which provides that no child under 12 is to be employed in carrying coal or building material or debris. This seems to be the most important form of casual labour from the point of view of the health and development of children.

The Commission recommended that all employers of children should be compelled to register them, though they were prepared to exclude for the present employers of casual labour. If the Commissioners intended to recommend some form of registration in a central office it would seem that registration would be impracticable. Employers from all parts of the Colony would have to send to the Protector's office whenever a child was engaged, and it is probable that there is a good deal of movement and change in the employment of children. In the case of casual labour in particular it is difficult to see how registration could be required, because a child may be employed for a single day. It can hardly have been intended to create a class of licensed child workers and to make it an offence for anyone to employ a child without a licence. The question of registration has therefore been confined for the present to keeping of a running record of children employed in factories. Of course, in this point, as in others, it may be found possible and desirable later on to extend the law.

Finally, it is stated that the Bill is intended to carry out so far as possible the spirit of the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment which was adopted at Washington on the 25th November, 1919, by the International Labour Conference.

HONGKONG TRADE.

FAIR INQUIRY FOR PRICE GOODS.

The fortnightly trade report issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Since our last report there has been a fair enquiry, and sales on a moderate scale have been effected in Fancy Goods. Some cheap sales of White Shirtings are mentioned, but generally speaking the market for Grey and White Shirtings remains stagnant. Clearances continue satisfactory.

Cotton Yarn.—In sympathy with the stagnation of Shanghai market, where prices continue to sag, dealers here are disinclined to operate for more than their immediate requirements. A further decline of \$2 per bale has been registered, and the market closes weaker.

Quotations are:— No. 108 \$115 to \$117. No. 125 \$150 to \$170. No. 105 \$185 to \$210. No. 205 \$215 to \$232.

Arrivals 5,000. Shipments nil. Sales 2,500 bales.

Unsold stock 17,000 bales. Bargains 7,000 bales.

Woolens.—Small sales of lastings and serges are reported but the market is still quiet.

Raw Cottons.—We have again to report that there has been no business in this commodity. Nominal quotations. Indian descriptions at \$31 to \$37. Chinese Staple at \$31 to \$30 per picul.

Metals.—Business very quiet. No change.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 500,000 sacks.

Quotations: American patent \$3.70 per sack.

American straight \$2.60 per sack. American cut off \$2.70 per sack. Shanghai flour \$2.65 per sack. Australian No. 1 \$2.50 per sack.

Window Glass.—Market weak.

WATER POLO.

GARRISON WATER POLO LEAGUE.

Results:— 2nd Co. R.G.A. 7 "B" Co. King's 1

88th Co. R.G.A. 13 "C" Co. King's 0

94th Co. R.G.A. 7 "B" Co. King's 0

"C" Co. King's 1 "D" Co. King's 0

"C" Co. King's 1 "B" Co. King's 1

SPORT.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC MEETING.

The second annual aquatic sports meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club was held on Saturday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's Baths. The meeting was a great success, the Portuguese community turning out in large numbers. There was some excellent swimming, the 100 yards Club Championship providing an exciting finish. F. M. Roza Pereira winning; his time being 50 seconds.

At the conclusion of the meeting Madame Ceyra de Albuquerque, Castro (wife of the Portuguese Consul-General) presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

Detailed results:—

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Handicap)—1. R. E. Hyndman (rec. 8 secs.); 2. G. A. Pinna (rec. 10 secs.). Time: 28 secs.

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Handicap)—1. G. A. Pinna (rec. 10 secs.); 2. C. Roza Pereira (rec. 8 secs.). Time: 31.35 secs.

ONE LENGTH HANDICAP (Girls under 14 years of age)—1. B. Barros; 2. G. Xavier. Time: 22 secs.

ONE LENGTH HANDICAP (Boys under 12 years of age)—1. H. Remedios; 2. F. Sequeira.

REXING HEAD FROM SPRING BOARD.—1. F. M. Roza Pereira; 2. A. A. R. Botelho.

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Ladies)—1. Miss A. Rocha; 2. Miss B. Xavier.

100 YARDS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.—1. F. M. Roza Pereira; 2. A. A. R. Botelho. Time: 50 secs.

LONG PLUNGE.—1. L. C. R. Souza; 2. J. R. Soares. Distance: 50 feet.

ONE LENGTH BOOY RACE.—1. B. Barros; 2. A. A. R. Botelho.

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Boys 12 to 16 years of age)—1. C. Barreto; 2. G. Noronha. Time: 53 secs.

Four LENGTHS HANDICAP (Variety Strokes)—1. S. A. Marcel (rec. 7 secs.); 2. A. V. Barros (rec. 6 secs.). Time: 1 min. 28 secs.

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.—1. Miss A. Soares and J. B. Soares; 2. Miss A. Carvalho and H. J. Silva.

TEAM RACE.—1. A. A. R. Botelho's team.

CONSOLATION RACE (Two Lengths)—1. F. Souza. Time: 32.25 secs.

WAGER POOL.—S. Marcel's team (the Whites) defeated G. A. Carvalho's team (the Blues) by five goals to one.

The following were the officials:—

Judges.—Messrs. A. F. B. Silva Netto, E. V. M. S. Souza, Leo d'Almeida, J. D. Omond, P. V. Botelho, and A. M. L. Soares.

Timekeeper.—Messrs. C. M. S. Alves and A. A. Alves.

Steward.—Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro.

Referee.—Mr. A. A. Alves.

Secretary.—Mr. M. F. Baptista.

LAWN BOWLS.

CRAIGENGOWER & E.A.S.M.A.

A number of friendly matches have been arranged between E.A.S.M.A. Club and several of the Colony's lawn bowls teams. The first of these matches was played on Saturday against the Craigengower Club on the latter's home ground and resulted in a 12 points victory for the Craigengower men.

The teams were:—

CRAIGENGOWER:—E.A.S.M.A.

No. 1 Risk:— Omar (skip), Mair (skip), Grimes (3rd), Smith (3rd), MacFarlane (2nd), Cassin (2nd), Green (1st), Keegan (1st).

No. 2 Risk:— Rose (skip), Kelly (skip), Macintosh (3rd), Reid (3rd), Ismail (2nd), Clark (2nd), Jenkins (1st), McEldan (1st).

Mair's rink kept the lead all the way, scoring 25 points against Omar's quarters, who were only able to manage 15 points. Kelly's men had a much harder fight and their total score (21) was only two points ahead of their opponents.

LAWN TENNIS.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

R.E. "A" v. R.A.M.C. in two league matches during the week, and won both.

R.E. "A" beat R.A.M.C. by 63 games to 15 and 25 games to 23.

Major Gandy and Sgt. Hamblin (R.E.) beat Major Tomlinson and S.M. Thompson (R.A.M.C.) 6-3; beat Sergts. Jane and Rogers, 6-0; beat Cpls. Savage and Stone, 7-2.

C.S.M. Pearson and Sgt. Townsend beat Tomlinson and Thompson, 6-3; beat Jane and Rogers, 6-3; beat Savage and Stone, 8-1.

Cpl. Hallam and Spr. Coupland beat Tomlinson and Thompson, 7-2; beat Jane and Rogers, 6-3; beat Savage and Stone, 8-1.

Major Gandy and Spr. Coupland beat Major Tomlinson and S.M. Thompson, 6-1; beat Sergts. Holland and Rogers, 9-0; beat Cpls. Savage and Stone, 8-1.

S.C. Smith and S. Sgt. Hamblin lost to Tomlinson and Thompson, 2-7; lost to Holland and Rogers, 4-5; beat Savage and Stone, 5-4.

C.S.M. Pearson and Sgt. Townsend beat Tomlinson and Thompson, 6-3; beat Holland and Rogers, 9-0; beat Savage and Stone, 7-2.

R.A.O.C. beat Small Units by 45 games to 32.

Capt. Spinks and S.Q.M.S. Nicholas (R.A.O.C.) beat Capt. Cook and Sgt. Deboo (S.U.), 5-4; beat Mr. White and Q.M.S. Maughan, 7-2; beat Mr. Cowell and Q.M.S. Partridge, 7-9.

Q.M.S. Foster and S. Sgt. Haynes beat Cook and Deboo, 7-2; beat White and Maughan, 6-3; beat Cowell and Partridge, 8-1.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG.

BY PRESIDENT OF CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President Chan Lim Pak of the Canton Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Civil Governor of Kwangtung relating to financial reform, especially the present problem with the depreciating notes of the Provincial Bank. Mr. Chan is well posted in local and international finance, he being the Chinese agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Shanghai.

A translation of part of Mr. Chan's open letter to Civil Governor Chan Chik Yu, follows:—

Our Canton and people have for many years suffered disturbance, including the suspension of all forms of trade last month because of mutiny. Loss to merchants in connection with this is incalculable. We are now happy in welcoming you, one of our patriotic and honoured elders, as one who will labour for the welfare of our province and save our people from fire and flood.

We realize that the work of reconstruction after such misfortune as we have met will require much thought and time and that the first matter to come before your attention will be the restoration of the Government notes to par and the channel of trade communication to normal order. In our late conversations you have repeated more than once your desire to devise means to preserve the value of the notes and, although unworthy of the honour, but as representative of the merchants, let me offer a few humble suggestions for your consideration.

The question of financial reform and the method to prevent the depreciating of notes should be treated together, and it is idle to suggest improvement without some definite action.

At present these Government notes are being discounted, hoarded, discarded at low rates, speculated upon without assurance of a stable market even for a short period, thus making it impossible for the public treasury to figure on its expenditure and income. The issue of these notes is greater than the demand, and this form of currency now has no other use than for the payment of public dues.

To restore confidence the Government should furnish an authorized statement of the notes issued and in circulation, sealing all the unused in the presence of leaders of the public organizations and depositing same with the more responsible and independent banks, so that the citizens will no longer suspect that there is an indefinite and over-issue. The Government should also deposit a fixed amount of cash from a definite source of revenue monthly in some local banks as a reserve for future redemption of these notes now in circulation until at least ten million dollars is on hand for specie payment in due time.

Where are we going to save such a large amount monthly for reserve, it may be asked. When the Government is now in heavy deficit? The reply will be that the Government is now actually losing \$1,200,000 monthly if the receipt of \$3,000,000 in notes at present worth of 60 per cent. is taken into calculation. The setting aside of \$1,200,000 in cash each month for reserve may cause some hardship in the beginning, but the result will be beneficial to all concerned in the long run.

Public revenue, after all, depends on trade condition; and industry and commerce must rely on transportation, which is now a serious problem. The present prevalence of piracy along the waters of the several provinces is an obstacle to communication, forcing the suspension and delay in travelling and transportation of goods. Unless trade is protected and safe, greater revenue receipts are out of question.

In order to improve local finance, it is essential to first restore peace and order in the districts and make the rivers safe for transportation. What has been suggested has had the endorsement of General Chen Chung-ming also, when this was the subject of our recent discussion over local affairs. It is hoped that this will receive your consideration.

Our Canton has long been known as a prosperous province, in natural resources and commerce, one of the leading communities of China. Our annual revenue reaches the thirty to forty million mark, and there should be no complaint of stringency, provided that a proper administration of finance is in progress. Public income and expenditure should be well regulated and open to public question and inspection in order to procure support from the people. Since what has been suggested is being well taken by General Chen, it may not be out of place to bring same before your attention so that necessary measures will be adopted for public interest and common welfare.

Ptes. Tennant and Oliver lost to Cook and Deboo, 3-6; lost to White and Maughan, 4-5; lost to Cowell and Partridge, 1-8.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
R.E. "A"	11	11	0	12
R.E. "B"	10	7	3	7
R.A.O.C.	8	6	2	6
88th Co. R.G.A.	10	3	7	3
R.A.M.C.	7	2	5	2
Small Units	2	2	7	2
King's	7	0	7	0

GARRISON CHALLENGE DOUBLES.

Twenty-four entries have been received and the tournament will be played during the first week in October.

Lincoln Bennett
Hats



HATS AND CAPS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

HATS AND CAPS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

WELL DRESSED MEN THE WORLD OVER
FOLLOW LONDON FASHIONS.

LONDON FASHIONS IN MEN'S HEADWEAR HAVE
FOR OVER A CENTURY BEEN CREATED BY—

LINCOLN BENNETT AND CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN.

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES,

ICE CREAM SODAS,

ALL FLAVOURS

BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY.

LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TALKING MACHINE

NOVELTIES

"DANCING RASTUS"

"BOXING DARKIES"

PERFORM ON ANY GRAMOPHONE.

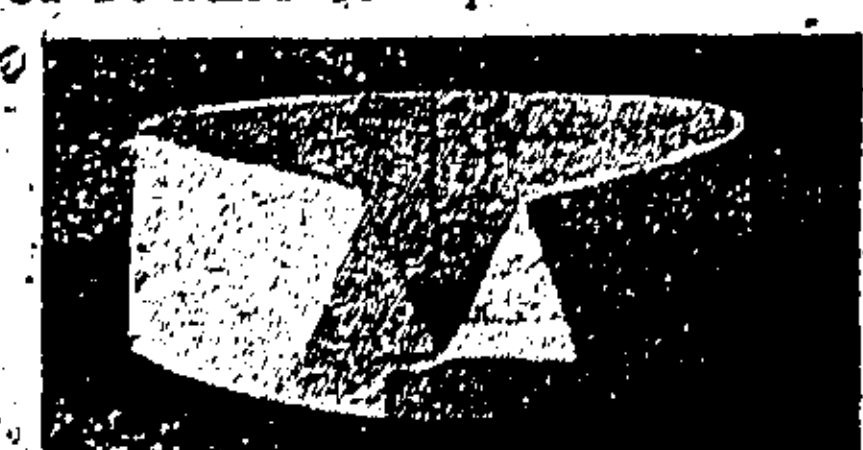
ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

This is a special to with us; great care being taken by our London House whereby we receive only the NEWEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE goods procurable.



New Stock Just Received in

SHIRTS TIES SOCKS DRESS SHOES
COLLARS PUMPS BRACES HANDKERCHIEFS

DRESS SUITINGS

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE. CLOTHS GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 25th OCTOBER, 1922, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on and after the 11th OCTOBER next.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1922. [1497]

GREENER GUNS.

The Far Eastern representative Messrs. W. W. GREENER, Ltd., 20, Pall Mall, London, is at present in Hongkong and all sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect a few sample models "Greener" Guns now being shown at our store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE.

54, Beaconfield Avenue.
Agents for W. W. GREENER, Ltd.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, Americas, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SUDAN," Captain R. M. M. Collyer, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1922, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1922. [1499]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD., will be held at the Office of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., 20, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1922, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the meeting.

A print of each draft new Article and a print of the existing Articles of the Company may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company Royal Building, Victoria Harbour, and at the Office of Messrs. DICKSON, LOCKER, DRACON & HASTINGS, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria Harbour, and the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by being underlined in red.

Should the meeting approve of such new Articles of Association with or without modification, the said new Articles will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company for the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place on TUESDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1922, at 9.30 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 15th Day of September, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
S. J. JORDAIN,
Secretary. [1494]

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, HAVRE & BORDEAUX, also Cargo from other ports in connection with the "VILLE DE MEZ" is hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by this Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after Thursday, the 21st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1922. [1491]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, on THURSDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER, 1922, at Noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd of September to 3rd of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1922. [1457]

S.S. "TUNGSHING."

STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Hongkong, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the temporary repair, floating, and delivery of the above steamer her stores, apparel and tackle, about, in the Harbour of Swatow, in a condition for proceeding to Hongkong.

Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above. [1404]

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

WEMBLEY PARK, LONDON.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1924.

BRITISH FIRMS in Hongkong desirous of exhibiting at the British Empire Exhibition are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 15th inst., regarding their space requirements.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1922. [1452]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate,
No. 13, WING HING STREET,
VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee
By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN ONE LOT
On
MONDAY,
The 2nd Day of OCTOBER, 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13 Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
and
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.
[1257]

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN

FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemiparesis, Earpain, Giddiness, Toothache, Ringing of the Nose, Neuritis, etc., etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE
the above diseases in less than
TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.
A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of my medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation.
Consulting charge ... \$3.00
Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.
" 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL,
c/o KING EDWARD HOTEL,
Roxs No. 48.
[1285]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.
[436]

The CORONET

TO-NIGHT.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

A SAILOR MADE MAN.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THE REVENGE

OF TARZAN.

NOT A SERIAL.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. BOILE CHRISTIANSEN having ceased to be our representative, his power of attorney for us lapses on THIS DAY.

THE ENGINEERS OF CHINA, LTD.,
Peking.
Moore Brewster,
Chairman.
5th September, 1922. [1468]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1922 will be payable on MONDAY, the 18th September 1922. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 9th September to Monday the 18th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

General Managers
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
[1457]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE SECOND YEARLY DRAWING OF TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue, \$500 each) was held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1922, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption—

29	136	314	806
31	200	370	621
40	351	419	648
84	203	562	680
150	286	571	755

and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1922, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1922. [1475]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Ho's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Ho's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th September. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1922. [1438]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAMOY"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Sept., 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 18th Sept., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1922. [1473]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of STAR THEATRE.

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MESSAGE
(HAND AND ELECTRIC),
ALSO AT
PATIENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT.
[1197]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH, TU.

TO BE LET—GODOWN—Spacious Two storied Godown, situated on the Praya near Bowington Canal and containing approximately 5,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year.—Apply Z. office of this paper. [234]

INTIMATION

Ye Olde English
Lavender Water

distilled from real Mitcham

Lavender.

Of delicate Fragrance.

In ELEGANT GLASS BOTTLES

\$1.25, \$2.25 AND \$4.00.

Eau de Cologne
de Luxe

Cloche d'Argent Brand.

An Exquisite Perfume, of Finest Quality.

In CRISTAL GLOBE BOTTLES

85 Cts., \$1.50 AND \$2.75.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Chemists and Perfumers.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

MACKICHAN.—At 109, The Peak, on 18th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. MacKICHAN, a son. [1498]

WATTE.—On September 16th, at St. Paul's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. WATTE, a daughter. [1500]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1922.

CHILD LABOUR IN
HONGKONG.

We publish on another page a lengthy digest of a Bill which has been drafted by the Government to regulate the industrial employment of children in the Colony. Public attention has been frequently drawn to the need for this legislation, and in this connection the public will not forget the activities of Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY, who practiced in the Colony as a solicitor for 25 years, and for a considerable period as Crown Solicitor. In May, 1919, Mr. Bowley persuaded the Sanitary Board, of which he was then a member, to pass a resolution calling for the prohibition of the employment of children in dangerous and unhealthy trades, and shortly before his retirement from the practice of his profession in this Colony he delivered a notable public lecture on the subject of "Sweated Labour" in the Colony with special reference to the protection of women and children; and, as we said at the time, put his case for legislative action with a cogency and force which was irresistible. Following on the reading of his paper the meeting passed a series of resolutions, the first of them affirming that "in view of the terms of the Treaty of Peace, and particularly of the provisions of the League Covenant and Labour Convention contained therein, it is desirable that steps should be taken in Hongkong to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of Labour for women

and children in the Colony." In the following month the Government appointed a Commission "to inquire into the conditions of the industrial employment of children in Hongkong, and the desirability and feasibility of legislation for the regulation of such employment."

The Report of the Commission was published in October last year and the draft Bill which is now published practically adopts and embodies the recommendations of the Commission. These, in many respects, go beyond what Mr. Bowley had ventured to suggest in his lecture. He had proposed "as a first step" the limitation of the hours of employment of children under the age of 14 in factories and workshops to a maximum of 70 hours a week. The Bill fixes the maximum hours at 54 per week. The Commission recommended that no child under the age of eleven years (Chinese reckoning) be employed in any factory or in any form of casual labour, but one of the Commissioners (the Rev. H. R. WELLS) expressed a wish that the age should be thirteen and that "the age of labour should be increased by one year every succeeding year, or as soon as possible, until child labour is entirely abolished." The proposals in the Draft Bill are (1) that no person shall employ any child in any dangerous trade; (2) that no person shall employ any child under the age of 10 years in any factory; and (3) that no person shall employ any child under the age of 12 in carrying coal or building material or debris. Boiler chipping, the manufacture of fireworks and glass making are declared under the Bill to be "dangerous trades" in which no child is permitted to be employed. This was recommended by the Commission, as were also the other provisions of the Bill, though in the Commission's Report the ages appear one year higher in each case as the Chinese reckoning is adopted, whereas the Bill adopts the English reckoning. The Bill defines a child to mean a person under the age of 15 years and it proposes that no child shall be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking for more than nine hours in any period of 24 hours, nor continuously for more than five hours without an interval of relaxation; that one day's rest in every seven shall be allowed, and that no child shall be employed in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.—that is to say no child shall be employed on night work. The owner and manager of every factory in which children are employed will be required to keep a strict record of all children employed.

There is also provision in the Bill intended, no doubt, especially to meet the public desire for the abolition or mitigation of the practice of employing children to carry heavy loads up the steep hill roads of the Colony. No child is to be allowed to carry any weight which is unreasonably heavy having regard to the child's age and physical development, and no child whatever is to be allowed to carry any loads exceeding 40 catties in weight. It is mentioned in the Commission's report that one small brick weighs 2½ catties, so that the most that a child will be allowed to carry under this proposed ordinance is 16 bricks. It is intended that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, or some other officer in his Department shall be appointed Protector of Juvenile Labour under the Ordinance, but it will be manifestly necessary for the Protector to have at least one inspector whose sole business it will be to be constantly roaming about the Colony to see that the provisions of the Ordinance are being observed, as we assume the Government intends that they shall be, for we observe that the Government regards the regulations embodied in the Ordinance as forming "a tentative proposal" for dealing with the problem. "It is obviously necessary," the Attorney-General says, "to approach the problem cautiously and slowly, in order to avoid upsetting long established social and economic conditions. Too drastic an interference with juvenile labour would undoubtedly cause great hardship to the poorer classes." The humane public will certainly welcome the Bill as a good beginning.

An election of a member of the Sanitary Board is to take place at the City Hall on Thursday, September 28th.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Ng Hon-tai to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council.

Mrs. Campos, of No. 1, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, had her handbag snatched by a man in Haiphong Road, on Friday. The man escaped. The bag contained \$39 in notes, a bunch of keys and a handkerchief.

An Indian, named Abdullah Ahmed Fattayd, employed by the Public Works Department, was bitten by a dog on Friday. The dog is owned by a Japanese named K. Yamamura. It was sent to Kennedy Town to be kept under observation.

The Hon. C. H. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, accompanied by a party of American scientists, will arrive in Hongkong on Wednesday, on the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Albatross*, and after remaining three days in Hongkong, will go to Canton.

The arms case in which a Chinese is charged with having in his unlawful possession 13 revolvers and 5,000 rounds of ammunition was again mentioned at the Magistracy, on Saturday. At the request of Mr. Turner, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, the defendant being allowed bail of \$5,000.

A University memorial service to the late Mr. Arnold Hughes, headmaster of Ying Wa College, was held at the Chinese Congregational Church, Ladder Street, on Saturday, when the Registrar of Hongkong University (Mr. N. Teesdale Macintosh) gave the address. The University Students' Services Association Sunday afternoon services were resumed, yesterday, at the Rhenish Mission Church, Bonham Road, and took the form of a memorial service for the late Mr. Hughes. The Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce was the preacher.

The Meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during August show that the average mean temperature during the month was 82.4 which compares with an average mean for the period 1884 to 1918 of 81.5. The highest temperature was 83.1, on the 2nd, and the lowest 75.1 on the 27th. The average humidity was 82. There were 180 hours of sunshine and 17.53 inches of rain. The rainfall for the month at the Botanical Gardens, however, was 20.15 inches, at the Matilda Hospital 15.83 and at Tai Po 10.50 inch.

ARMED ROBBER SENT TO PRISON.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Acting on information received Sub-Inspector Shafrin set a trap for a gang of armed robbers, who contemplated making an armed robbery on a house in Tai Hong Village. The gang was apparently composed of three men. One of this number was arrested and is now in prison undergoing a long term of imprisonment. This man duly made his appearance in front of the house and was instantly set upon by the Police and secured after a violent struggle. In the rough-and-tumble the prisoner's hat fell off and a fully loaded revolver dropped out. The bullets were afterwards examined and found to be of the soft nose type.

Unfortunately the other two robbers were warned and did not put in an appearance.

On Saturday the man was brought before two Magistrates (Messrs. Lindolf and Ainsworth). He admitted possession of the revolver and said that he was carrying it for a friend.

In view of the serious nature of the case the accused was ordered to be sent to prison for two years with hard labour.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

HEAVY FINE ON A COMPRADORE.

The Compradore of the s.s. *Shing Ming*, who was arrested on the 13th inst., by Senior Revenue Officer Watt, for having in his possession 192 taels of raw opium and 33 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$780, was fined \$1,000 on each count at the Magistracy, on Saturday. The opium was found in a safe in the compradore's room. Revenue Officer Watt expressed the opinion that the opium was being smuggled out of the Colony, which he considered was not so serious as if the opium was being brought into the Colony.

